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25 September 1987



# ***JPRS Report***

## **Africa (Sub-Sahara)**

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# Africa (Sub-Sahara)

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### **World Bank Loan Reported**

34190308a Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
9 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] The Malagasy Government announced yesterday that it had come to an agreement with the World Bank for a \$100 million loan which is part of a plan developed to bolster its failing economy.

An official communique revealed that Madagascar would receive \$52.2 million special drawing rights (\$67 million) from the World Bank organization specially constituted for sub-Saharan countries, and an additional 12.5 million special drawing rights (\$16 million) from the International Development Association, a World Bank subsidiary established to assist developing countries that do not have reasonable revenues.

The two loans are interest free and will reach maturity in 50 years, and carry a grace period of 10 years.

Moreover, the communique added, Madagascar will receive \$17 million in aid from Saudi Arabia and Japan, the result of special joint aid from these two countries. Saudi Arabia will contribute \$13.8 million and Japan \$3.2 million.

Last week, Madagascar made a 35 percent devaluation in its currency, and announced agreements with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for new loans to buttress a number of measures taken to strengthen its economy.

The Malagasy government has not yet released the details of its new IMF "stand-by" loan, but Malagasy Minister of Finance Pascal Rakatomavo warned the Malagasy people, 10 million strong, that it should expect a period of strict austerity. 9824

### **Commonwealth Aid Projects Visited**

3410307c Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
13 Jul 87 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Lord Kindersley, president of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, began a 5-day visit in our country. Yesterday, on arrival, he told us: "I have come to see for myself all the possibilities." During the week, he will visit several sectors which, until now, had benefited from the financial support of the CDS, namely, the Mauritius Housing Corporation, the industrial complex Bonair Knitwear and les Plaines du Nord. He will also visit the Riviere-du-Rempart industrial complex accompanied by MEDIA representatives. The CDC has signed agreements totaling 6,392,000 pounds with the Mauritian authorities. Two million pounds were loaned to the Irrigation Authority for the irrigation development project of the Plaines du Nord. Four loans totaling 3.54 million pounds were placed at the disposal of the Mauritius Housing Corporation as of 1964 for the development of industrial zones intended for small- and average-wage earners. Finally, a sum of 2.25 million

pounds was put at the disposal of the Mauritius Export Development and Investment Authority of the industrial zones. The CDC also intends to grant loans to private entrepreneurs submitting viable projects in the wake of the governmental decision to allow the private sector to borrow funds from international financial agencies without the government's prior endorsement. 6857

### **Two Alliances Formed Before Elections**

34190307b Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
13 Jul 87 pp 1, 4

[Text] This morning, Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth and Sir Satcam Booleil almost ran into D. Fokeer, Alan Ganoo, Sylvio Michel and Sanjeet Teelock in the halls of the Electoral Commission on Desforges Street; they were all there around 10:30 to register their respective parties.

Dr Dinesh Ramjuttun, MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] secretary general, had arrived a few minutes earlier and was waiting in front of the electoral bureau for the prime minister and Sir Satcam Booleil. The MSM secretary general also spoke at length with Prem Doonghoor who, with two of his friends, had come to register his party, the Socialist Labor Movement, which will contest the election in the 6th district in Grand Baie-/Poudre d'Or.

This morning, Prem Doonghoor explained to LE MAURICIEN, in front of the bureaux of the Electoral Commission: "We shall contest the elections only in that district. Our symbol will be a 'pigeon.' We shall give a press conference on Wednesday to explain our position."

Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth and Sir Satcam Booleil arrived around 10:15 and, accompanied by Dr Dinesh Ramjuttun, went to S. Moosun's office. Later, the MSM and Labor Party leaders waited for Eddy Chan-Kye in a nearby office.

While they were waiting for the leaders of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] (D. Fokeer and Alan Ganoo), the MTD (Sanjeet Teelock) and the FTS

(Sylvio Michel and Gaetan Gungarum) came out of Moosun's office. Sylvio Michel explained to LE MAURICIEN: "We have not yet registered the symbol."

The electoral campaign took off in earnest over the weekend with no fewer than five political meetings. The MMM convened its assembly of delegates to ratify the MMM-MTD-FTS union as well as the list of 60 candidates who will run in the next general elections. The MMM held its congress yesterday at Montagne Blanche to discuss its economic development.

The MSM/PT [Labor Party]/PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] Alliance organized two meetings over the weekend; the first, in Plaine Magnien on Saturday, and the second in Beau Bassin yesterday morning. The PSMD was in Beau Bassin on Saturday afternoon to meet with its officials. 6857

## Wage Increases Announced, Reaction

### Government Measures Announced

34190307a Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
15 Jul 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] At the end of yesterday's second round of tripartite negotiations on wage increases to be granted to those who will not be affected by the wage revision advocated by the PRB and the NRB for the two large economic sectors, the sugar industry and the free zone, Minister of Finance Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo announced the following measures: implementation of the Pay Research Bureau report, retroactive as of 1 July 1987 (the first payments scheduled for August); wage increase instead of wage compensation for workers unaffected by the PRB and NRB (sugar industry and free zone) reports; year-end bonus to wage earners not covered by the NRB; increased social benefits and revision of the retirement pension in the public and private sectors.

The minister's statement clarified one issue once and for all: The wage increase which he proposes to submit tomorrow to employers and trade unions will not be included in the PRB and the NRB. Lutchmeenaraidoo declared that he will meet today with his social reform partners to refine his proposals. This meeting will also enable the concerned parties to decide on the formula to be adopted: scaled or across-the-board increase. As for the PRB, the minister confirmed LE MAURICIEN's information to the effect that the report will be made public on television tomorrow night after the Council of Ministers has studied it. Answering journalists' questions, Lutchmeenaraidoo hinted that the first payments would be made in August, for it will take at least 2 weeks for the Data Processing Unit to assimilate all the information.

Lutchmeenaraidoo declared during the course of the tripartite discussion that he accepted the principle of a general year-end bonus payment. According to him, the bonus must be tied to the profit-earning capability of the enterprise. However, it will be granted to workers not covered by the NRB, and the amount remains to be defined.

With regards to retirees, the tripartite committee approved the recommendations of the subcommittee chaired by L. Ramasamy, the permanent secretary to the minister of finance. He recommends the revision of public service retirees' pensions by taking into account the PRB's recommendations; the same rate of increase will be applicable. For retirees from the private sector, the subcommittee advocates a revision of pensions following an actuarial study. Furthermore, it also recommends that social benefits be increased.

Yesterday the minister of finance provided an estimate of the cost of a wage and social benefits increase of 1 percent in the public and private sectors: public sector, 20 million rupees; pensions, 2.4 million rupees; public services (CWA, Telecoms, etc), 4.1 million rupees; social security, 5 million rupees; and private sector, 46.5 million rupees.

Because of the planned salary increases based on the PRB and NRB reports and the proposals of the tripartite committee, the minister intends to come up tomorrow with a saving plan aimed at absorbing a good share of these cash assets. Wage earners will be called upon to subscribe to bonds issued by the Bank of Mauritius, earning an interest rate of 10-14 percent. This tapping of the money supply will be manifested by a annual revenue shortfall of 70 million rupees for the Central Bank.

Finally, let us note that two subcommittees were set up to study the minimum wage concept and the possibility of introducing the 40-hour week in all sectors of the Mauritian economy.

### Unions Criticize Measures

34190307a Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
15 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] The FSSC [Federation of Constituent Bodies]-GWF [General Workers Federation]-FPU Front leaders voiced their total dissatisfaction at the end of yesterday afternoon's tripartite negotiations. "Negotiations?" As a matter of fact, Benydin, G. Pillay and K. Jonan reject this term; "The misgivings they had were confirmed."

According to the Front's spokesman, the word "negotiations" implies "compromise" and "dialog." As it were, "none occurred." Benydin declared: "We found behind the words a minister who only listened to the participants, but who did not retreat one inch from his positions." Gaetan Pillay added: "We call that dictatorship and intolerance and it is unacceptable."

The FSSC-GWF-FPU Front brings a very meager contribution to this stage of the negotiation, namely the establishment of a subcommittee for the study of the concept of a minimum wage and for determining whether it is timely for Mauritius to set up such a wage system. Karlo Jouan believes that, had the FSSC-GWF-FPU Front benefited from the needed support of the MTUF on that issue, the "reference terms" of the subcommittee would have been even more interesting and would have been the very definition of the minimum wage. However, according to Jouan, there was an absence of input on the MTUF part concerning the minimum wage.

The FSSC-GW-FPU claims being "surprised" that Minister Lutchmeenaraidoo continues to reject the adjustment request, even though he, himself, acknowledges that the workers, who made concessions over the past few years, have lost between 25 and 40 percent of their purchasing power.

The FSSC-GWU-FPU Front wants the workers to understand well that the minister of finance is confusing the issues. Civil servants have been waiting for the PRB since 1973; the NRB in the sugar and other industries is a wage revision; and the wage compensation is to compensate for losses.

The Front also believes that the workers have also suffered a setback in the matter of bonuses. According to Benyin, the minister accepted the principle of a bonus whereas last year, in addition to accepting the

principle of a bonus, he had already defined the rate of the bonus.

The FSSC-GWF-FPU Front is insisting on its demands, or 20 percent of the adjustment. 6857

**Italian Organization Funding Gaza Water Project**  
*34420248b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 87*  
*p 3*

[Text] A rural water project sponsored by a nongovernmental Italian organization, Molisv [sic], will be launched in the province of Gaza next August.

A large part of the material which will be used in the planned drilling of wells and waterholes, as well as the necessary vehicles, nine in all, including light and heavy vehicles and two tractors, in connection with this project, which is budgeted at \$1.2 million, are already in Gaza.

The coordinator of the project for the Italian party, Eng Giovanni Bascia, told our reporters that 10 tons of cement, 7,000 liters of fuel, 20 handcarts and various other equipment needed to begin the work have also arrived in Gaza.

He said that the project is a part of the Emergency Program and is designed to provide support to the people affected by the natural catastrophes and those displaced by the war.

The project will last 2 years and calls for the development of drinking water sources, including 100 wells and 140 waterholes. It should be emphasized that the undertaking will give priority to four districts in the province, specifically Bilene-Macia, Chibuto, Manjacaze and Xai-Xai. The first wells will be drilled in the locality of Mazivila, in Bilene-Macia.

Eng Giovanni Bascia further said that two ceramic supply yards will be established shortly in the districts of Chibuto and Xai-Xai. They will engage in the production of terra-cotta pipe and the development of the rural water supply network to serve the settlements. The first phase of the project, which took 4 months, has already been completed.

### **Community Education Programs**

This project, which the party and government bodies and the people regard as important, will have various aspects, one of the important ones being the training and specialization of Mozambican personnel so as to provide a permanent guarantee of a continuing supply of water for the population.

Within this framework, the Mozambican party will ensure dynamic development in the training of personnel by providing a community education program for the people on the proper use of wells and waterholes.

The Mozambican coordinator of the project, technician Armando Mahanjane, explained that the community education effort will have the support of the Mass Media Office in mobilizing the people to make rational use of the water and to maintain the wells and waterholes. 5157

**Movement Rejecting Talks With Armed Bandits Growing**  
*34420245e NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 87 p 8*

[Text] Demonstrations in support of the speech delivered by President Joaquim on 24 June, the main thrust of which was rejection of talks with the armed bandits and the need to strengthen national unity through an antitribal and antiracist society, were held last weekend at various points in the country. For example, the cities of Beira, Pemba and Chokwe and the town of Boane were the scenes of such important political events.

The demonstrators in Beira reasserted their rejection of the armed bandits and their unconditional support and absolute refusal to talk with the enemies of our well-being and tranquillity. The young people, men, women and children (staffed by the Continuers) of Sofala expressed these feelings, waving signs bearing messages, singing songs and reciting poems.

In their message, the mass and socioprofessional organizations reiterated their determination to continue the struggle against the armed bandits until they are totally liquidated, rejecting any possibility of talks with those who only take orders from their bosses.

"The forest is the center for talks with the armed bandits and pens will be our weapons. We are ready to liquidate the enemies of our fatherland, for we are the product of 25 September," was the message of the OJM on this occasion.

Moreover, the messages saluted the party which, under the leadership of President Chissano, has been able to guide the fate of our country.

### **Defending Our Fatherland**

The governor of Sofala, Francisco Masquil, who presided at the meeting in the central CFM plaza, stressed among other things the need for the entire Mozambican people to commit themselves to the defense of the fatherland, "because the imperialists are imposing a war upon us to destroy our economy.

"The armed bandits are making our young people into the assassins of their own people. Can they thus represent us? All of us?" Masquil asked. In response he was told of the firm decision of the Mozambican people, including the people of Sofala, by a representative who said:

"We say no to talks with the armed bandits, because they are cruel assassins, rapists and thieves."

The Sofala leader emphasized the Economic Rehabilitation Program at that point, explaining that "It requires that we increase production and productivity in all sectors." He went on at length to defend national unity, which he described as a "certain weapon for ensuring the triumph of the goals of this important program, which is designed to guarantee our economic stability."

In conclusion, Francisco Masquil introduced to those present the new military commander of the province, Brig Gen Bernardo Goi-Goi, who was installed in this post in Beira a few days ago.

### **Boane Joins Campaign**

More than 5,000 members of various organizational structures, including the OMM, OJM, CRM ONP and OTM, as well as representatives of the Defense and Security Forces, paraded through the main streets in the district seat of Boane, waving placards with slogans rejecting the armed bandits from South Africa and appealing for national unity, the key weapon for eliminating them physically.

It was about 10 am when the first group of demonstrators, including representatives of the Defense and Security Forces stationed in that part of the province of Maputo, began the march, shouting "We do not want talks with the armed bandits" and "Long live President Joaquim Chissano."

This reassertion of the popular will at full voice lasted about an hour, throughout the march. The message was chanted by many hundreds of individuals, including men, women and children, who had begun in the early morning hours to gather at the football field near the Mozambique-South Railroad station in the district of Boane.

Also before the beginning of the march, which culminated in the holding of a popular rally in the courtyard of the Mozambique-South Railroad Enterprise (ROMOS), tractors and trucks from the various farm production units located in the district of Boane were mobilized to bring demonstrators from the farms and residential areas to the site of the pre-parade gathering.

Here, as also occurred during the people's march, the demonstrators, above all the women, with the enthusiasm which characterizes them during such demonstrations, sang songs condemning the criminal actions perpetrated by the armed bandits, who are the extension of the armed branch of South Africa, in their attacks upon our country.

### **Pemba Also Says 'No'**

Also last Saturday, in the city of Pemba, about 4,000 individuals, organized by the base structures, reiterated their rejection of negotiations with the armed bandits and their approval of strengthened national unity to ensure the defense of the fatherland and to safeguard national integrity. These feelings were voiced during a popular gathering organized by the mass democratic and socioprofessional organizations in the provincial capital of Cabo Delgado in support of the address delivered by President Joaquim Chissano.

During the parade, which covered a distance of about 2 kms along one of the main arteries in the provincial capital of Cabo Delgado, the people of the city of Pemba

once again reasserted their readiness to continue the battle against the armed bandits, because, they said, this struggle does not tire them.

"It is not possible to negotiate with the armed bandits. Negotiate what? Negotiate how to destroy communal settlements and murder defenseless people? Negotiate with the criminals about how to rape and cut off the breasts of our mothers and sisters or how to rob the trucks carrying foodstuffs to the people suffering from famine?" These questions were asked in the message presented by the National Journalists' Organization, which said that with bandits, one does not negotiate, one fights.

At the end of the meeting held in the district of Alto Gingone, marking the culmination of a popular march, the governor of the province of Cabo Delgado reported that in all of the districts, demonstrations of a similar sort, involving hundreds of people who reject negotiation with the armed bandits and who are ready to combat them by enlisting in the ranks of the popular militia, have been held.

Moreover, reports from Chokwe indicate that a demonstration in support of the address by President Joaquim Chissano was held recently at that point in the province of Gaza.

During the meeting, which was preceded by a people's march in which about 7,000 workers and citizens, organized by the respective groups of which they are members, participated, the determination of the people to continue to struggle against the armed bandits and to refuse to hold talks with the assassins about the future of Mozambique was reasserted.

On this occasion, the first secretary of the party and administrator of the district, Aurelio Chambal, introduced the new military leaders for the province of Gaza to the people. 5157

### **Warfare Hinders Matutuine District Economic Activities**

*34420250a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
30, 31 Jul 87*

[Article by Anselmo Tembe]

[30 Jul 87 p 3]

[Text] The activities of the armed bandits in the pay of the apartheid regime are affecting the greater part of the district of Matutuine. As is obvious, this situation is creating major disturbances in the economic life of the district and causing a chaotic influx of rural people to the main centers where security conditions are better. At the same time, a breakdown of farm production can be seen, because the peasants cannot produce in their new locations because of the shortage of land.

Matutuine is located in the southern part of the province of Maputo and on the frontier with South Africa and Swaziland, to the southwest. From the south to the

north, this district shares a boundary with South African territory and with the districts of Boane, Namaacha and the city of Maputo, via Maputo Bay.

The district of Matutuine, apart from its importance in the raising of crops and livestock, is one of the leading producers of limestone, a basic material for the production of cement. And because of its geographic position (it is bathed by the sea), it contains various centers for the development of tourism at Ponta de Ouro and Malongane.

Because of this economically strategic location, Matutuine has been a target of the bandits, who have undertaken campaigns to isolate it completely, while at the same time demolishing communal settlements, access roads, health units and schools, among other economic and social infrastructures, and attacking defenseless people and preventing them from producing.

The consequence of this direct war action imposed upon us by the regime in Pretoria is that thousands of peasants are leaving their zones of origin to seek refuge in places with better security conditions, in this specific case Bela Vista, Catuane, Salamanga, and Ponta de Ouro, among others, despite the fact that production conditions there are minimal, apart from the social problems.

Our reporters learned that hundreds of peasants are being forced into this dramatic situation. In the town of Bela Vista, the population migration can clearly be seen in the improvised structures and the animals grazing close to the yards of houses.

Another aspect which impresses any traveler who passes through Matutuine and which reflects the massive influx of the rural population to the urban centers is the improvised fields, in many cases located next to improvised housing.

"The district enjoys favorable conditions for the pursuit of crop and livestock raising, because we have vast flat areas bathed by the Maputo River and some lagoons. However, the war (which is becoming the main factor in the bottleneck) and the drought prevent the full utilization of the fertile land we have. Even so, some of the peasants organized in associations have succeeded in utilizing the Maputo River lowlands to achieve results this year which can be called positive, if we take into account these two destabilizing factors and also the shortage of suitable tools for farm development," Silasse Cangua, the economic policy official in the district of Matutuine, said.

This same source went on to say that because of the war which South Africa is waging against us, hundreds of residents of the frontier zones have sought refuge in neighboring countries. Some of them have been repatriated, and the local structures are also locating them in communal settlements.

"We are settling each returnee in a zone of his choice," Cangua explained.

### Cattle Theft

Along with clandestine slaughtering (by the armed bandits), there have recently been thefts of cattle in the district of Matutuine, with the booty being taken to South Africa and Swaziland.

Although there has been no estimate of the cattle taken across the frontier illegally, there is every indication that the total is rather high, because Matutuine was some years ago one of the main cattle-breeding areas.

According to Silasse Cangua, a number of herds of cattle have recently been taken across our frontiers by individuals from South Africa and Swaziland, or by Mozambicans living in those countries.

"When these crimes are detected, we take steps to put an end to the situation. Other measures have to do with controlling the clandestine and selective slaughtering done by the armed bandits," this official explained.

While such animals are being decimated by slaughter or removal from the country, neither is our wildlife escaping the bandits, who slaughter these species for purely destructive purposes.

Our interlocutor told us of an example of such slaughter. He said that a substantial number of elephants, rhinoceroses and other animals have disappeared recently from the Maputo Hunting Preserve.

Moreover, in talks with the Provincial Agriculture Office in Maputo, through its veterinary department, our reporters learned that almost all of these things have occurred in the frontier zones, mainly in the districts of Moamba, Magude, Namaacha and Matutuine.

This source also said that the thefts are mainly committed by bandits or by individuals who are taking advantage of the war situation to take herds across the border.

[31 Jul 87 p 3]

[Text] The constant damage being done to equipment, irregular fuel deliveries and the shortage of explosives are the reasons for the low production of limestone reported for the first half of this year at the Salamanga Complex, its stone quarry division in the district of Matutuine in particular, NOTICIAS learned from Augusto Gil Moises, an official at the complex.

The low indices for limestone extraction at the Salamanga Stone Quarry Complex are largely related to the war situation which prevails in the district of Matutuine, as a result of which there have been no transport facilities for taking the product out, both from the mine to the loading docks, and from the loading docks to the plant for subsequent processing into cement.

Information obtained by NOTICIAS indicates that plans called for shipping 30,000 tons of limestone from the mine to the loading docks. However, because of the



difficulties mentioned above, only 6,000 tons of this important product for the production of cement were shipped.

The nonfulfillment of the plan was due to negative aspects, beginning with the mine, where the equipment is obsolete. This factor, linked with the irregular deliveries of fuels and explosives, prevented achievement of the planned goal.

Although the transportation of the limestone from the mine to the loading sector was done by road, the complex succeeded in shipping 23,000 tons to the Matola Cement Factory via the Mozambique Railroad (the only possible way). According to Augusto Moises, this quantity falls far below the production obtained in equal periods of time in the past.

It should be noted that the production shipped to the factory was not entirely a part of the plan for the first half of this year. A large part represented last year's production, which for reasons "of various sorts, we could not get to the factory," our interlocutor said.

Where the supply of fuels is concerned, the complex has in the past 6 months received only 40,000 liters of gas oil, for a daily consumption average of 2,000 liters.

#### Transportation Problems

The equipment for transporting the limestone from the mine to the loading docks is not only old, but also inadequate to meet the labor needs of the enterprise. Our interlocutor said the enterprise currently has four machines which are not functioning properly because of their age and need speedy replacement. Of these machines, two are loading shovels and two others are used for taking the product out of the mine to the loading terminal.

Augusto Moises reported that for his enterprise to function properly, two more trucks to transport the limestone would be needed.

"Apart from the shortage of fuel, we also have the problem of getting the limestone to the factory. As you know, the railroad is experiencing serious difficulties because of the shortage of freight cars. Thus we have a double problem," the Salamanga Stone Quarry official lamented.

In addition to this, a train leaving the mine for the Matola Cement Plant last June derailed, and due to the lack of the necessary equipment, those cars are still blocking traffic.

The Salamanga Stone Quarry Complex is a production unit which is a part of the Matola Cement Plant. It is responsible for supplying the main raw material for the manufacture of cement, and has two sections, the stone quarry and the limestone production unit.

Currently only one mine, known as Parcel 43, which is approximately 12 meters deep, is being exploited. According to the statements of the complex official,

there are two other mines which can be exploited, Parcels 5 and 16.

"Of the ingredients in cement, limestone accounts for the greater part, about 85 percent. Because we are not succeeding in delivering adequate supplies to the plant, it is importing raw materials to produce cement," our source said.

#### Lime Production Hindered

Because the actions of the enemy are directed against our infrastructures, the lime plant in the District of Matutuine has not escaped the attacks of the armed bandits either. Thus last August, the bandits sabotaged the electric generator the same day it was installed.

As a result, the plant had no plan for the first half of the year, that is to say all of the effort went into the program for repairing the damage done. However, toward the middle of July, this unit had produced about 123 tons of the type of lime used at the sugar mills and in water, and 89 tons of first-quality lime (used in paints).

Currently, the plant has been shut down due to the shortage of firewood, on the one hand, and to carry out repairs on one of the kilns, on the other.

"The shortage of firewood for our plant is not surprising, despite the fact that it is surrounded by woods. There are various reasons, ranging from the lack of transportation facilities to the enemy situation experienced in the district. You see, each kiln consumes 30 cubic meters of firewood a day. However, this does not mean that the plant will remain shut down for very long. We are working to get it operating again shortly," Augusto Moises said. Working and Fighting

Because it is not possible to do any work without combating the bandits infesting our national territory, the workers at the Salamanga Stone Quarry Complex have adopted this principle with determination and confidence in victory.

The approximately 100 workers at the complex all have had military training with a view to teaching the bandits who may dare to attack their production unit and their settlement a proper lesson.

"The bandits have already made a vain attempt to attack the complex, but the prompt response of our militiamen drove off the enemy attack. Here there is not a single worker who does not know how to handle an AKM, and even some heavy weapons," our interlocutor concluded. 5157

**Sena Shows Damage Inflicted by War**  
34420245b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 87  
p 1

[Text] The small settlement of Sena, located on the southern bank of the Zambeze River in the province of Sofala, bears obvious scars from the war.

The walls of the buildings are riddled by bullets, the doors are off their hinges, and some of the roofs have collapsed.

Sena was attacked by a large group of armed bandits on 23 September of last year.

At that same time, the bandits launched another attack against the district seat of Mutarara, on the opposite side of the river, in the province of Tete.

The two towns are linked by a railroad bridge, which was sabotaged in at least two places in November, possibly by South African soldiers.

Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops retook Sena and Mutarara on 7 February of this year.

"The battle was a harsh one," Lt Jose Macharuca, an Armed Forces officer in Sena told the AIM.

Now Sena is heavily defended. A new effort by the bandits to attack the settlement on 8 July was a failure.

Jose Inacio Dinga, a worker at the local health post, praised the Zimbabwean forces stationed there for the role they played in frustrating this effort.

"They saved the lives of many people," Inacio Dinga told the AIM.

But the soldiers could not save the life of Inacio Dinga's wife, who died during the bandit attack. He has also lost two of his children, from whom he has been separated since Sena was taken by the bandits in September. He sought refuge in Malawi, and since he returned, he has been unable able to learn anything about his children. "I do not know if they succeeded in escaping from the bandits or whether they are alive or dead," he says.

Inacio Dinga and a colleague of his, Jose Artur, are working at a health post located in an abandoned house. On the day the AIM paid it a visit, it had no medicines at all.

A week earlier, the post had received 50 ampules of penicillin sent from the city of Tete. These were immediately utilized. On a number of occasions, the Zimbabwean soldiers have distributed medicines for the treatment of sick people at the health post, mainly chloroquine for treating malaria.

According to Inacio Dinga, a number of people come to Sena from the surrounding areas, an average of 10 a day, all them "riddled with illnesses."

He said that the most common diseases are malaria, schistosomiasis, scabies and venereal diseases, the latter caused by the rapes committed by the bandits during their incursions.

Moreover, it is still dangerous to travel more than 10 kms out of Sena. This lack of security, plus the prolonged drought which has plagued the region north of Sofala, is

forcing the inhabitants of Sena to depend on food aid for survival.

All of the aid is coordinated by the Department for the Prevention and Combating of Natural Catastrophes (DPCCN), which has already sent planes carrying food and clothing to Sena. On the day of my visit, a Dakota landed in Sena to unload corn and beans shipped by the World Food Program and dried fish donated by the Norwegian government.

There have been regular deliveries of foodstuffs to Sena. Currently almost no one is suffering from hunger. The clothing situation cannot be regarded as good, but when all is said and done, everyone I saw had something with which to cover his body—and not just pieces of sacking, as is still the case in some parts of Sofala.

According to Lieutenant Macharuca, Sena has about 2,300 displaced persons at this time, some of them natives of districts 80 kms from the town. The number of needy people is growing, and donations of food will be necessary for many months to come.

The local authorities are trying wherever possible to incorporate the displaced persons in farm activity, and are distributing seeds and implements. Because of the limited rainfall, the introduction of drought-resistant crops such as sweet potatoes appears to be the best solution. 5157

**Displaced Persons in Guija To Receive More Aid**  
*34420248c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 87 p 3*

[Text] More than 140 tons of corn, 48 bundles of clothing, 300 blankets, 1 ton of beans and large quantities of fish were distributed to about 1700 families displaced by the war in the district of Guija, in Gaza, recently.

The district of Guija, located 126 km from the city of Xai-Xai, is currently facing serious food problems as a result of the massive influx of individuals displaced by the war.

The majority of these people are being accommodated in the district seat of Guija, and come from the localities of Nalaze, Mbalavala, Chichongolo, Maguigane and Mpe-lane.

During the month of June, more than 1000 displaced persons came from the locality of Nalaze, and more than 100 from Mbalavala.

According to information provided by the district administrator, Salvador Machalele, the number of displaced persons now exceeds the 1700 mark, and almost all are concentrated in the district seat.

"The situation of those displaced by the war is rather serious, and we need to draft an effective strategy for dealing with this population migration. The best solution

would be to provide land as an incentive for farm production, while also providing support in terms of production factors and seeds."

In response to this situation, the Lutheran organization and the Red Cross of Mozambique have already made available large numbers of field tents. More than 100 tents have already been set up in the environs of the district seat.

"We are presently engaged in a study of weather conditions with a view to establishing these families in communal settlements where they can produce and find water. The ideal site is located on the banks of the Limpopo River."

This official further announced that the party and government structures are establishing a reception center for displaced persons coming from all of the localities affected by the actions of the armed bandits. "We are going to use great caution. The enemy wears many disguises in trying to escape surveillance, and may even represent himself as a person displaced by the war," Salvador Machalele said.

### **Bandits Will Die in Guija**

The governor of the province of Gaza, Francisco Pateguana, urged those displaced by the war and the people of Guija to close ranks in order to liquidate the gangs of armed bandits.

He spoke at a popular meeting held in the district of Guija on 4 June.

"The bandits are going to be driven out of the central and northern zones of the country," Francisco Pateguana said. And he added: "They are coming toward the south, but we will give them a lesson for eternity. If they have chosen Guija, they will die."

The governor of Gaza reiterated the need for closer cooperation between the Armed Forces and the people in order to eliminate the armed bandits.

The audience also participated in the meeting, speaking at various intervals. Alberto Mabunda, one of those displaced by the war, spoke at the meeting. He said: "We are asking for weapons. We want to return to our homes, because we left cattle and land there. We want military practice and training."

### **Vaccination Campaign**

During his visit to the district of Guija, Governor Francisco Pateguana was informed that all of the displaced children have been vaccinated against measles.

Within the framework of the campaign to prevent diseases, health brigades in that district have carried out various activities, including, in addition to the vaccinations, meetings to explain health care measures to the displaced persons.

The district health official further explained that an effort to build latrines for those displaced by the war will be undertaken by the party structures. 5157

### **Displaced Persons Still Arriving at Moatize Camp** *34420245d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 87 p 8*

[Text] AIM—Individuals continue to arrive at the rate of 20 a day at the Displaced Persons Center in Moatize, in the province of Tete, one of the officials at the center, Frederico Verniz Gimo, told the AIM.

Verniz, who was the administrator at the Milange Administrative Post in the province of Zambezia before he fled to Malawi, and later to Moatize, as a result of the activities of the armed bandits, said that the majority of the individuals arriving at the center come from Zambia and Malawi.

In the opinion of Rocha Nuvunga, the provincial director of the Department for the Prevention and Combating of Natural Catastrophes (DPPCCN) in Tete, it is precarious living conditions which are causing people to leave the camps situated in those two countries.

This was confirmed by Liberio de Jesus Tembe, who came to Moatize on 13 July of this year with his wife, Vitoria Muchavasse, from the displaced persons camp in Cheringa, Malawi.

Liberio Tembe told the AIM that in Malawi, he received about 5 kgs of flour for a 15-day period, but in the camp in Moatize, he gets 15 kgs for the same period, as well as household utensils.

When we visited the camp on the morning of 22 July, a group of recently arrived displaced persons were being given aluminum and plastic utensils, blankets, dishes and soap supplied by the World Food Program.

More than 4,300 persons are currently living at the camp in Moatize, and from every indication, this number will continue to rise in the near future.

Some of the individuals are living in freight cars located at the camp. Others are sheltered by the stores of cement and fuel used during the construction of the Cabora-Bassa Dam. Still others live on the porch of the machine yard, while a few have tents.

Rocha Nuvunga said that the problem of shelter is one of the most important from which the displaced persons are suffering, because of the shortage of tents. It is for this reason that the majority of them are sleeping in the open air.

Another problem facing the center currently is the shortage of clothing, shoes and production factors.

The director of the DPPCCN said that a study of the procedures for transferring and resettling the displaced persons in the Benga region is well along. All that is needed is the establishment of the minimal living conditions and an improvement in the security situation.

Meanwhile, 12 improved latrines are under construction at the center, and four have already been completed.

This project is being financed by an international organization known as Redd Barna, and the cement was purchased in Zimbabwe.

Verniz Gimo told the AIM that the health situation at the center has improved considerably in the past 2 months with the establishment of a health center by the international Doctors Without Frontiers organization.

Two doctors and a nurse are working at the health center, and there are also facilities for the temporary accommodation of patients who need to be transferred to the provincial hospital in the city of Tete.

This locality also has a primary school, with 64 students, and a secondary school, with 88.

Classes are held in the shelter of local cement tanks, which are used at night as dormitories.

According to Verniz Gimo, the teachers at the schools are individuals who succeeded in fleeing from the districts of Milange, Chiuta and Mutarara, from which the displaced persons now living at the center in Moatize come. 5157

**Niassa Corn Harvest Inadequate To Halt Famine**  
*34420245a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 87*  
p 8

[Text] The province of Niassa hopes to harvest 6,000 tons of corn on its 2,500 hectares within the framework of the Provincial Emergency Program. However, this quantity falls far short of what is needed to correct the serious famine problem resulting from the drought and the war, since the province needs approximately 47,000 tons of grain.

According to figures obtained by our correspondent during the Third Regular Niassa Provincial Government Session, the 6,000 tons, which will be added to the 3,000 the family sector is expected to market, comes to only 19 percent of the real grain requirements of the province, if almost all of the people in Niassa suffering from hunger are to be aided.

According to the report rendered to the representatives of the government during the meeting which ended a few days ago in the city of Lichinga, the victims of the

actions of the armed bandits are still in constant need of every kind of support, despite the fact that the provincial government has already spent about 10,000 contos on aid of numerous sorts.

It was established in this connection that although alternatives for overcoming the economic crisis in Niassa are still being sought in that province, and despite the effort to mobilize the people to increase the areas under cultivation, the famine is tending to become more acute.

This situation is basically due to the constant movement of the people who, in fleeing from the criminal actions of the armed bandits, are leaving the best production zones, mainly in the districts of Mecanhelas, Cuamba, Maua, Nipepe, Marrupa, Majune, Muembe and Lago.

"It is estimated that the entire population of Niassa is affected by the hunger problem as a direct consequence of the armed banditry, apart from the fact that there are displaced persons from the districts of Maua, Nipepe, Marrupa, Mavago, Sanga, Muembe, Cuamba, Lichinga, Majune and Mandimba who totally lack normal conditions of life," the document submitted to the Third Regular Niassa Provincial Government Session said.

The document also noted as an aggravating factor that the fact that last year, only five trains bringing various goods from Napula to supply the people reached Lichinga. This situation is the result of the continuing sabotage by the armed bandits along the railroad line between Nacala and Lichinga.

"This means that the difficulties the province is presently experiencing will become more acute this year. In particular, it means that the famine will become worse unless suitable measures are adopted," this same document stressed.

The recommendation in the document, which was later adopted, called for careful and cautious preparations for the 1987-88 farm season and reorganization of the transportation sector to give it the capacity to guarantee the transport of production factors and fuels, supply products, medicines and school equipment.

A provincial commission was appointed to carry out this task. It will be responsible for the entire process of transporting goods to and from Lichinga. The commission will be headed by Provincial Transportation and Communications Director Inacio Tome Magaia. 5157

### Diouf's Economic Measures Criticized

34190306d Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French  
17 Jul 87 p 6

[Article: "Provocation or Test?"]

[Text] President Abdou Diouf arrived in Thies on Saturday 11 July 1987 to award diplomas to EPT graduates.

The true motives for the trip were deeper, and will become apparent through a concrete analysis of the local sociopolitical context.

The end of June confirmed the nature of the social decline of the organizational development plan elaborated by the IMF and the World Bank and slavishly applied by Abdou Diouf's government. The following details confirm the fact:

- the government's inhuman decision to impose a wage freeze on the overwhelming majority of the local police, thus plunging several families into uncertainty about their future;
- the effectual dismissal of 120 STS workers persistent rumors that assert that the company will now belong to a certain niece of the president;
- the adoption by the council of ministers of revised labor laws, thus delivering the working class bound hand and foot over to the mercy of employers;
- the refusal to provide farmers with grain in sufficient quantity and quality.

In the railways administration, the desire to hinder the democratic functioning of the union authorities resulted in division among the workers. Obviously, this situation only profits the employers and at the same time serves the interest of PS political finaglers who are manipulated like puppets by Jean Collin and Mantoulaye Guene in turn.

Considering these interacting, antisocial measures with their incalculable consequences, and in setting them forth together with Abdou Diouf's serious political decision not to revise the electoral system by expanding the means whereby the mass of the people can express themselves, then Abdou Diouf's visit—which at first sight appears to be a provocation—is in fact a test.

In fact, by coming to Thies to a situation of social tension that he himself has created, President Abdou Diouf is counting on the indifference of the people, and at the same time wants to see what Mantoulaye Guene is capable of doing to guarantee for him the anesthetic effect necessary to continue without hindrance applying the sectorial policies (new industrial policy, new agricultural policy, new school, etc.).

With this report, the sixth plenary session of our Central Committee warned Abdou Diouf with all the necessary authority:

"Abdou Diouf and his administration will bear the serious responsibility for having stifled the freedom of Senegalese with all the unforeseeable consequences

which may result if the regulations are not revised." Our party is fully aware that the PS's picturesque displays in no way constitute an indication of a thoroughgoing appreciation for the outlook of the classes, social strata and sociovocational categories: the policemen's revolt offers eloquent proof of this. In Taiba, in the ICS in the RCFS, and in the STS, in almost all families in Thies there is general discontent and a desire for change.

That is what must be borne in mind by President Abdou Diouf as he treads Thies soil. Any other attitude on his part would indicate total irresponsibility. 9824

### Diouf Aims To Divide Opposition at Elections

34190306c Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 3 Jul 87  
pp 1, 5

[Article by Less Coura]

[Text] We thought that our President Habdou was nothing less than divine. We even wrote it in our resulting publication after the last Socialist Party congress. It was a mistake.

Our president is more than a demigod: He is a god and a half. He is so divine that at his party's last national meeting, he predicted his sweeping victory (djelle bou leer) after the upcoming elections. Without even a run-off election. There was not the slightest hitch. In short, the victory was clear and apparent, determined and organized by one more powerful than God: our eternal Habdou, master of lands, seas, skies, and election results.

Let no one be deceived; Diouf is invincible, immovable. He is riveted to his presidential chair and remains there, by the joint will of God and the demigods.

But it so happens that Wade, a sorcerer of international stature, Senegalese to the marrow of his bones, also intends to sit on that same indivisible presidential chair. Although Diouf for his part is in possession of divine certainty, his adversary is intelligently directing at him the certainties of strategy.

When Diouf stated that his government had 17 adversaries, Wade calmly retorted that he was potentially the leader of adversity. It was an apparently trite tirade but it revealed how much Diouf is afraid of a single opposition candidate, and also how strongly Wade clings to that candidacy as if it were a life buoy. This means that the problem of the opposition's unity and the uniformity of its choice in the presidential elections will remain the fundamental question in the analysis of pre-election prospects which are still being puzzled over by political observers. It is certain that Diouf will make every effort to ensure that there are as many candidates as possible. More than two in any case. Even more certain is that Wade himself will do everything to prevent there being more than two candidates in the upcoming presidential elections, himself and Diouf. Each is whetting his sword and both jealously guard the secret of their real strategy.

Diouf is making threats, supported by his inimitable Aladji Bara Diouf.

Wade is beating us on the head with his new idea of having opposing voting booths.

Since we are all idiots, all we have to do is believe in it and let things run on while waiting to see what happens.

Wade states categorically: the main opposition parties will manage to agree on his candidacy. It will thus remain up to Jean Collin, the power behind the throne, incomparable genie, big white boss, who has come straight from the cold lands to save the little Senegalese negroes, to implement the ultimate solution for pulverizing Wade's plans: to find and finance two or three candidacies among his liege men, with whom our country swarms. 9824

### Call for Disinterested Election Reforms

34190306a Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French Jun 87  
p 7

[Article: "PDS Reply to PS National Council"]

[Text] At the Bargny public meeting on Saturday 27 June 1987 which brought together several thousand activists and supporters, Abdoulaye Wade, national secretary general of the PDS, took the opportunity to reply to Abdou Diouf, secretary general of the Socialist Party and president of the Republic, who at the national PS meeting of Saturday 27 June 1987 answered opposition demands for a democratic electoral code and contented himself with stating that the elections would be fair.

The main points of Diouf's reply were as follows:

1. The PDS challenges Abdou Diouf when he claims to set himself up as referee in a contest in which he is a candidate. As Abdoulaye Wade pointed out, such a claim is illegitimate because one cannot be a candidate and examiner at the same time. The only way to have honest, fair elections is to draw up democratic election procedures guaranteeing equality among candidates without the interference of the administration or involvement of the army.

In any case, the PDS totally rejects the present election system for determining future elections. The shameless monopoly of the media, of radio and television which broadcast 24 hours a day during the meetings of the PS national council while the opposition cannot obtain broadcast time, is the proof, if any were necessary, of the lack of sincerity of an administration on the ropes, at its last gasp, seeking a last subterfuge to deceive the people once again and escape their verdict.

2. The PDS is pursuing contacts with the opposition parties for the joint organization of demonstrations by the people against Abdou Diouf's electoral system.

3. If after all these actions the government persists in its absurd position, the PDS would express the will of the people convened for this purpose and would set up voting booths opposite Abdou Diouf's and would there collect the votes of ballots favoring their candidate and slate so that they could then draw all the appropriate consequences.

The PDS stated that it had put forward a candidate for the February 1988 presidential, legislative elections, but nowhere did it say that it would accept the election system that Candidate Abdou Diouf wanted to impose unilaterally on the country. "Once again," said the PDS national secretary general, "when the people are called upon to express their wishes, what matters is the reality of that expression." 9824

### Democratic Party Platform Described

34190306b Dakar LE DEMOCRATE in French Jun 87  
p 1

[Editorial by Ousmane Ngom: "Liberating Drive"]

[Text] "We are not at the edge but already on the downward slope to the abyss." This terrible statement by the PDS national secretary general in fact sums up the entire tragedy that the Senegalese people are living through.

Senegal today has reached a triple impasse: political, economic, and social.

Stymied on the political level by the hardheadedness and morbid hunger of an administration that has monopolized everything with its state apparatus and which refuses to respect the minimum number of pluralistic democratic rules and allow the opposition to express itself, Senegal is also torn between yesterday's erroneous socialist policies and today's ultra-liberalism with its retinue of bankruptcies, business closings, and massive layoffs. On the social level, there is stagnation, unemployment among young people and graduates, the high cost of living, and epidemics. Furthermore, national unity is threatened more than ever by the undeclared civil war in Casamance which continues because of the inability of the government to find a political solution to this painful problem.

To restore to Senegal the conditions necessary for the free expression of the will of the people and to recover from the dangerous developments experienced in the country as a result of the government's policy, our party is turning to the political parties, trade unions, associations, mass movements, political, religious, and traditional leaders, students, peasants, workers, emigres, in short to all Senegalese men and women who believe that a general rallying around the PDS today can defuse the situation and put our country on the path to deliverance. This liberating drive must focus on the following three basic areas:

#### 1. Joint Actions for Electoral System Reform

Since its creation, the PDS has chosen the path of democracy but this necessarily depends on holding free, honest elections which cannot take place without democratic election procedures. That is why the first of our demands is reform of election procedures which have been "tailor-made" to prevent any democratic change of government.

Confronted with the government's refusal to satisfy this demand by the people, the PDS proposes to organize permanent popular demonstrations in Dakar, and at the local, departmental, district, and rural community levels.

These actions will be put into effect on the same day throughout the country. The people will be able to organize meetings and marches to go and make depositions with the administrative authorities.

## 2. Abdoulaye Wade Candidate for President of the Republic

To stop present developments in Senegal and to restore the country, the PDS has chosen Abdoulaye Wade as candidate for president of the republic.

That is the final decision of the PDS; however, Abdoulaye Wade's candidacy needs and awaits the support of all Senegalese who believe that this is the time to change policies and to be resolutely committed to the way of democracy and development.

## 3. Abdoulaye Wade: Candidate for the Opposition's Sole Candidacy

A single candidate supported by the opposition in the presidential elections will remove from the government a powerful pretext for rigging the elections. As a member of the opposition, the PDS puts forward its candidate as the opposition's sole candidate. This candidacy assumes contacts and discussions both on the bilateral and the multilateral level which our party will initiate immediately with the other opposition groups on two points: the principle of a single opposition candidate and the appointment of the single candidate.

The PDS will also propose Candidate Abdoulaye Wade's political program in support of its candidacy.

"To change a country there must be a change of policy. And for there to be a change of policy, there must be a change of personnel."

So let's change. 9824

## Government Handling of Rebellious Police Criticized

34190306e Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French  
17 Jul 87 p 5

[Article by Khadre Fall: "Two Thousand Cops Without Wages"]

[Text] At the council of ministers meeting of Tuesday 28 April, the decision was made to create various committees to examine case by case the demand that the policemen laid off following the events of last 13 and 14 April be reinstated.

A week later, the announcement was made to us that 1,891 cops and 71 senior officers would be reinstated on a provisional basis. Since then, nothing more has been heard. They do their calculations and go through a heap of stories while among the ex-cops who are candidates for reinstatement anxiety and even anguish are rampant.

But while wages were regularly paid, a basis of hope still remained in people's hearts. However, since this situation could hardly last a long time, there had to be a halt one day: and that has now happened at the end of this month, 45 days from Tabaski.

Thus according to our sources, of nearly 2,300 files examined to this point, about 1,750 have been retained, and of 120 senior officers, 80 have been rehired. If we add to these numbers the 1,891 cops and 71 senior officers already reinstated at the beginning of June, one comes up with an approximate total of 3,792 cops paid this month. The others, the remaining 2,473, did not receive their wages, and it even seems, according to a well-informed source, that they will no longer receive them. Except they may receive their layoff compensation (or other fees).

But what was the basis on which some were retained and others dismissed?

That is the whole problem. Because it seems that there were files not available for examination and which would have every chance of passing, because there were no mistakes. On the other hand, it was learned, there were many files rejected for reasons that had nothing to do with the "rebellion." In short, all those (among the ex-cops) who had already come into conflict with the law were written off once and for all. Even if it was a matter of a mere marital problem.

However that may be, what is known today is that there are a lot of ex-cops and ex-senior officers who did not receive a penny at the end of June. And among those, there are many needy cases: full term pregnant women, large families to feed, etc.

What will happen to all these unfortunates?

The government does not seem to care much about that, despite the many appeals for government help.

And yet it certainly should care. It is certain that among the (nearly) 2,500 cops laid off, there are a number who will refuse to die of hunger without trying to do something. And since their specialty is the use of force, it is obvious that first and foremost they will attack their persecutors.

Especially since in this matter, the state played a rather dirty trick in cutting off the salaries of these family men without giving them notice when they have had all the trouble in the world in finding other positions, and who have been made to dance uselessly between the bank, the finance department, and the treasury department.

And that is not nice.

9824

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